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AUTHOR Dimitroff, Lillian
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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists films, filmstrips, and records concerning the appreciation, understanding, and teaching of the culturally disadvantaged. Its major emphasis is the inner city population. The materials cover a wide scope of subject matter, and no effort has been made to evaluate or select material. However, the description of each item makes the document a reference tool for many school and community groups. A major portion of the items are designed to sensitize adults rather than to instruct children. (MM)

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AN ANNOTATED

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Prepared by Lillian Dimitroff
Professor of Education
Chicago State College, West Center

Division of Educational Technology
National Education Association

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FOREWORD

Although it is comprehensive, this listing of audiovisual materials for use in teaching the culturally disadvantaged—particularly those in the inner city—is not complete. The nature of the media and the dimensions of the subject preclude a finite listing. However, Lillian Dimitroff has prepared the most inclusive document yet assembled on this important area of educational concern, and the organized teaching profession is most grateful to her for this listing. We also want to express our thanks to Dr. Carolyn Guss of Indiana University for her assistance with this work.

Materials in this publication cover a wide scope of subject matter, and no effort has been made to evaluate or select material. However, the description of each item will aid the reader in selecting material suitable to his needs. This bibliography thus has considerable value as a reference tool for many groups: colleges, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, parent-teacher organizations, human relations committees, and community groups.

Subsequent editions of this document will be increasingly useful as new materials are added. Readers are invited to send us suggestions and information about additional content for future issues of this document.

Anna L. Hyer, Director
Division of Educational Technology

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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1 FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS CONCERNING THE APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED

Almost Neighbors (1965). 1 reel. 34 min. B/W. $155. National Council of Churches, Broadcasting and Film Commission.

This film depicts neighboring communities which are definitely separated by economic and social barriers. One is a suburban community where the Harleys live, and the other is the sprawling community of Easthill. The former is affluent and pleasant; the latter, a place of poverty, despair, and unemployment resulting from automation. A proposed merger of the two communities causes the Harleys to consider their total responsibilities to both neighborhoods.

American Music: From Folk to Jazz and Pop (1967). 2 reels. 51 min. B/W. $275. McGraw-Hill.

This film traces the origin and development of popular American music and includes jazz, square dance music, hoedown music, hillbilly songs, gospel hymns, funeral marches, and folk music. Commentaries by Duke Ellington and Billy Taylor add interesting information to this presentation. This was an ABC-TV project.

Anacostia: Museum in the Ghetto (1967). 1 reel. 17 min. B/W. $100. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film shows a Washington, D.C., ghetto museum which is a branch of the Smithsonian Institute. It shows candid scenes depicting children involved in the museum's activities. The museum's secretary and its patrons give the rationale for the museum; a youth tells why the museum is not vandalized. The film was produced by National Educational Television.

Angry Negro (1966). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Leaders of the Negro community, such as Elijah Muhammed of the Black Muslims, Editor Daniel Watts of the

Liberator magazine, Jimmy Garrett of the Congress of Racial Equality, Fannie Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party, Julian Bond and John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Andrew Young of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Bill Epton of the Progressive Labor party present various opinions concerning Negro problems. "Freedom now!" is the one ideal on which all are agreed. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

The Angry Voices of Watts (1968). 2 reels. 54 min. B/W. $250. Films Incorporated.

This film documents the frustration and disappointment of people forced into an unsatisfactory existence, the anger of Negroes who lived and witnessed days and nights of riots, and the hostilities which are fueling the black revolution. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting Company.

Ask Me, Don't Tell Me (1961). 1 reel. 22 min. B/W. $95. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This film explores the causes and remedies of juvenile delinquency. It portrays the unsatisfactory and frustrating world of restless, unemployed teen-agers and the dilemma of a community with groups of these youths.

The Battle of Newburgh (1962). 2 reels. 54 min. B/W. $250. McGraw-Hill.

Joseph Mitchell, city manager of Newburgh, New York, plans to tighten the city's relief code. This film highlights all phases of this problem: the poverty of families on relief; the views of townspeople of various occupations; the relationship of relief to taxation, housing, employment, and business growth; and the new code planned by the city manager.

Big City–1980 (1960). 2 reels. 52 min. B/W. $250. Carousel Films.

Experts present statistics to support the theory that 95 percent of this nation's population will live in big cities

by 1980. The film explores problems and solutions attendant on huge concentrations of population. It was narrated by Garry Moore and was produced by CBS News.

Boundary Lines (1948). 1 reel. 10 min. Color. $130. McGraw-Hill.

This film analyzes the symbolism of lines used to express ideas of trees, mountains, and man. The imaginary lines that men have drawn—lines of fear, possession, greed, and color—can be developed to produce concentration camps and other dangers to freedom.

Boy with a Knife (1956). 1 reel. 20 min. B/W. $95. International Film Bureau.

This film focuses on the attitude of toughness and the security of the gang with which disturbed people "protect" themselves. A group worker is portrayed as he functions with the obstacles and limitations he must accept in his role.

Brotherhood of Man (1969). 1 reel. 10 min. B/W. $110. McGraw-Hill.

The emphasis is on the problems of developing one world requiring interracial and intercultural cooperation. It shows Caucasian, Negroid, and Mongoloid individuals living in one backyard, when a problem arises over a green monster. But questions about physical differences are resolved through mutual understanding of the equality of all people. Again there is harmony.

Can We Immunize Against Prejudice? (1954). 1 reel. 7 min. B/W. $50. Center for Mass Communication.

This film shows three families attempting to rear children without prejudice. Their methods include the following approaches: setting a good example, knowing the facts, and enforcing law and order. One day the children return home with evidence of prejudice. Although this film does not solve the problems prejudice presents, it does focus attention on them and furnish a background for discussion.

The Captive (1963). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $140. National Council of Churches, Broadcasting and Film Commission.

Devastated by poverty, these Appalachian coal-town people live a grim life. Herb Honnecker, the main character in this film, is typical of the poor in Appalachia who have been overwhelmed by poverty. This film shows pockets of poverty which have spread to many areas of our country and to all races. It received the 1964 Golden Eagle Award by Cine.

The Challenge of Urban Renewal (1966). 1 reel. 28 min. B/W, $167.50. Color, $327.50. Films Incorporated.

This film focuses on the problems of mass migration from the cities to the suburbs, such as the creation of vast metropolitan areas, air and water pollution, and overcrowded highways. It examines problems created in Detroit and Boston. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting Company.

A Chance for Change (1968). 1 reel. 39 min. B/W. $165. McGraw-Hill.

This presentation shows the daily schedule of activities—on the playground, in the classroom, at mealtime, and on nature walks—of preschool children at a Head Start center in a poor Negro community. Liveliness and warmth are highly prized staff characteristics. In this area, where no kindergartens or nursery schools previously existed, some useful techniques for this type of work are emerging.

Children of Change (1960). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $150. International Film Bureau.

This film depicts problems which are common for both mothers and children in modern society. These difficulties stem from the employment of mothers outside the home.

Christmas in Appalachia (1964). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $135. Carousel Films.

In a country of considerable affluence there are pockets of stark poverty, such as that shown in this picture of a barren Christmas in an abandoned coal-mining community in Ken-

tucky. With scant prospects of gaining any education, these people lead a seemingly hopeless life. This Columbia Broadcasting Company documentary is suitable for any season of the year.

Cities and the Poor (Part I) (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film identifies the urban poor; offers reasons for their dilemma; and documents attempts by government, private agencies, and the poor to find a way out of poverty. Many urban poor are trapped in their condition by birth; this cycle repeats itself generation after generation. The apparent futility of trying to better themselves robs most of them of motivation as schoolchildren or as adults in competition for permanent employment. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

Cities and the Poor (Part II) (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film explores the rise of militant groups among the urban poor and includes a presentation of their methods to improve living conditions, jobs, and schools. It studies neighborhood groups in Los Angeles and Chicago as typical examples. This production was prepared by National Educational Television.

The City of Necessity (1963). 1 reel. 25 min. Color. $250. Carousel Films.

This film presents a beautiful facade hiding problems of congestion, inadequate housing, segregation, and unemployment in Chicago. It implies the parallel story of a city and a man—both in search of a mature status.

Civil Disorder: The Kerner Report (1968). 3 reels. 80 min. B/W. $300. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Prepared by National Educational Television Film Service, this documentary film is organized thus: a statement of the effects of racism and the goals of the Negro revolution, examples of efforts at relieving Negro unemployment, and an analysis of the Kerner Report by outstanding

Negroes. The film also includes critical statements by Negro militants in contrast to the more positive views of the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

Civil Rights Movement: Historic Roots (1966). 1 reel. 16 min. B/W. $102.50. Films Incorporated.

This film reviews the origin of the civil rights movement, starting with the slave trade, slavery, and abolitionism, and ending with the Emancipation Proclamation. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting Company.

Civil Rights Movement: The North (1966). 1 reel. 23 min. B/W. $151. Films Incorporated.

This film describes the tensions generated when Negroes move into a white area in the North. It also includes various sources of discontent, such as unemployment, inadequate educational facilities, and de facto segregation in Northern slums. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting System.

Civil Rights Movement: The Personal View (1966). 1 reel. 25 min. B/W. $151. Films Incorporated.

This film explores suspicion, fear, and hate between Negroes and whites. The story of a well-to-do professional Negro family living in a white neighborhood is the point of departure for exploring the problem of community race relations. A presentation of Negro stereotypes in fiction and films demonstrates their distortion of the image of the Negro. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting Company.

Civil Rights Movement: The South (1966). 1 reel. 28 min. B/W. $167.50. Films Incorporated.

This presentation traces the principle of civil disobedience from Thoreau to Gandhi to Martin Luther King. It focuses on events that ignited the civil rights movement in the South, such as school integration, bus boycotts, and lunch counter sit-ins. This film was produced by the National Broadcasting Company.

Common Fallacies About Group Differences (1957). 1 reel. 15 min. B/W. $90. McGraw-Hill.

This film in the field of social psychology explodes popular misconceptions about race, heredity, and group differences. This presentation summarizes the fallacies about group differences and makes the following positive conclusions: (a) a nation is not a race; (b) there is no such thing as "Latin temperament"; (c) members of any group are never all alike; (d) group differences in behavior are the result of learning, not heredity; (e) hereditary traits are transmitted not by blood, but by genes; (f) behavior of a group cannot be judged by the behavior of isolated cases; (g) a skill typical of one culture is never a proper yardstick for comparisons between cultures.

Confrontation: Dialogue in Black and White (1967). 1 reel. 35 min. B/W. Lease $100 per year. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Militant and moderate Negro and Caucasian citizens exchange frank views about race after viewing a film of Chicago's West Side produced by a Negro militant. WTTW furnished the opportunity for extreme and moderate representatives of both races to confront each other.

Confronted (1963). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $250. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This production explores the issue of Negro integration in schools, jobs, and housing. It shows demonstrations for Negro employment in construction work and in banks, and probes the depths of prejudice in business and in housing. The film is a National Educational Television production.

A Day in the Night of Jonathan Mole (1959). 1 reel. 32 min. B/W. $135. McGraw-Hill.

This is a fantasy of a courtroom trial testing a law to restrict employment of people of "pure" racial origin. The Lord Chief Justice, Jonathan Mole, lets his prejudices override just arguments for the defense; he sentences an In-

dian, a Jew, and an immigrant to a lifetime of "limited opportunity."

A Desk for Billie (1956). 2 reels. 57 min. B/W, $70. Color, $135. National Education Association.

This film is the true story of a migrant child who finds that education is the road to fulfillment.

The Detached Americans (1964). 1 reel. 33 min. B/W. $145. Carousel Films.

People in this film watch attacks on fellow human beings, but they remain indifferent to cries for help. The film suggests the theory of the conditioned family relationship—a condition which has expanded to epidemic proportions in this country—as a cause for not wanting to get involved. This film was produced by WCAU-TV Philadelphia.

Diary of a Harlem Family (1968). 1 reel. 20 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film shows the tragic plight of a family living in New York City's Harlem: inadequate educational background, restricted job opportunities, lack of food, inadequate heating, an alcoholic father, and a discouraged mother. It includes the hostility and violence that can result from these unfortunate circumstances.

A Dream to Learn (1967). 1 reel. 28 min. B/W. $150. Center for Mass Communication.

This is a film of elementary school children in the Roxbury District of Boston who profit from a cultural enrichment program. Learning about Harriet Tubman, W.E.B. DuBois, and Martin Luther King helps them to identify with the Negro race as well as with America. The greatest benefit which comes to these children is the confidence they gain in their own status.

The Dropout (1961). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $150. International Film Bureau.

This is the usual story of the nongraduate—why he leaves high school and how this blights his future. It portrays a

positive community program of attacking this problem, especially through work experience and remedial reading.

Equal Protection of the Laws (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Color. $295. Bailey Films.

This documentary film utilizes the integration of Riverside, California, to provide a background for a focus on conflicts between Negroes and Caucasians. The two groups express conflicting views concerning the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. This presentation furnishes an excellent background for discussions on integration and civil rights.

Equality Under the Law: Lost Generation of Prince Edward County (1967). 1 reel. 25 min. B/W, $151. Color, $224. Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation.

This film shows the situation in the schools of Prince Edward County, Virginia, which were closed in 1959 by the County Board of Supervisors to avoid integration in accordance with the historic 1954 Brown decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. During the period schools were closed, county grants were made to help white children attend private, segregated schools. In 1963 the Supreme Court reaffirmed the Brown decision, and a Supreme Court injunction opened these schools to Negro and white, although many white children continue to attend private schools.

Everybody's Prejudiced (1961). 1 reel. 21 min. B/W. $135. McGraw-Hill.

The theme of this film is that people often are prejudiced against people and things they do not understand or with which they are unfamiliar. As the film progresses, rational judgment decreases, until in the final example the characteristics of a bigot are evident.

Exiles (1962). 3 reels. 72 min. B/W. $375. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This film depicts a scene of Indians leaving their reservation to improve their lot. Although they can not return to the past, they can not or will not become a part of the

dominant pattern of life today. The story of three young Indians in a big city at night is recorded by a camera; it shows the drinking, card playing, and picking up of girls —all of which end in bitter frustration. These people are alien to an urban way of life and their attempts to adjust are heartbreaking.

Face of the South (1958). 1 reel. 29 min. Color. $180. National Council of Churches, Broadcasting and Film Commission.

This film shows the factors and problems which the South has faced in the past, as well as those which are influencing the shape of the present and the future. This interpretation of historical, cultural, economic, and interracial developments in the South help to broaden the viewer's understanding of the Southern point of view.

For All My Students (1966). 1 reel. 36 min. B/W. $175. University of California Extension Media Center.

This is not a polite film. It portrays an integrated high school classroom situation with many Negro pupils failing for reasons related to society, home, the pupils themselves, school curriculum, teachers. Student dissatisfaction as well as teacher doubts and frustrations have sufficient impact upon the viewer to stimulate meaningful discussion and effective teaching.

The Forgotten American (1968). 1 reel. 25 min. Color. $275. Carousel Films.

This documentary about the American Indian shows him as a forgotten alien in his own land. It catches the hopelessness, despair, poverty, hunger, and loss of identity of a people who really are not prepared to compete in today's job market in an urban community. But if the Indian remains where he is, he may be exploited by high prices or deprived of his cultural heritage in schools which are quite distant from his home and which minimize the importance of his background. The commentary is by former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and Leo Haven, great-grandson of Kit Carson's Indian scout and guide Chief He-Who-Sees. This was produced by CBS News.

Frederick Douglass: The House on Cedar Hill (1953). 1 reel. 17 min. B/W. $115. McGraw-Hill.

This is a biography of Frederick Douglass' contributions as writer, orator, statesman, and leader of the Negro people. Photographs and drawings present Douglass alongside such figures as Abraham Lincoln, John Brown, and Susan B. Anthony. Douglass is presented as a part of the vital events of American history during a major part of the nineteenth century.

Free at Last (1965). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Through the use of dramatic readings from the works of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey, the history of the American Negro is traced from emancipation to the end of World War II. This presentation shows the influence of these leaders on the present Negro-white position in this country. It also includes the fact that some steps toward integration were taken after the Civil War, since some Negroes and Caucasians did attend the same schools and members of both races sat in Congress. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

From the Inside Out (1967). 1 reel. 24 min. B/W. $150. McGraw-Hill.

This film was written and directed by Negro teen-agers from North Richmond, California. It frankly conveys problems of the streets and of discrimination which the Negro teen-ager faces. It shows a series of views of these young people—dancing to rock and roll, gathering on street corners, living with families, and expressing various ideas by protests. It includes accounts of community projects and makes one aware that these young people want their world to be different from the one which black people experienced in the past.

The Golden Mountain on Mott Street (1968). 1 reel. 34 min. Color. $360. Carousel Films.

Over a century ago, Chinese "coolie" laborers sought riches and fame in this country. Instead they found unexciting

work, experienced discrimination, and left their children heir to the many complex problems of an ethnic minority. In this film we see the Chinese experiencing, for the first time, juvenile delinquency, teen-age gangs, and youth rebellions against tradition. They sometimes doubt whether coming to America was worth the price. This was a WCBC-TV News Special.

Goodbye and Good Luck (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $150. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This is a documentary showing an encounter between black power advocates and a Negro veteran from Vietnam. The black power arguments, as well as a draft-protest march, tend to confuse this veteran and make him unsure of the value of the role he has just played as a soldier.

Hard Way (1965). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Although the United States is the richest country in the world, it is troubled by the problems of its poor. This film contrasts today's poor with the poor of past generations. It also focuses on slums, housing projects, public schools, and settlement houses in the St. Louis area. An analysis of these problems was done by S. N. Miller, professor of sociology at Syracuse University. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

Harlem Crusader (1965). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $167.50. Films Incorporated.

This film portrays the effectiveness of Dan Murrow, an American Friends Committee social worker. He and his family lived for 5 years in a ghetto in Spanish Harlem in New York City and shared the problems of the neighborhood. He influenced the people in one block on 111th Street to return to school, get jobs, and quit using dope. He tried to instill pride and self-respect in these people. When Mr. Murrow decided to return to college, his place was taken by another social worker. The end of the film documents his final walk around the block, an emotion-charged experience indicating the deep effect he had on the lives of the people on the block. This is a National Broadcasting Production.

Harvest of Shame (1961). 2 reels. 53 min. B/W. $250. McGraw-Hill.

Edward R. Murrow narrates the story of the plight of migratory workers who harvest America's crops in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and California. The film presents the views of both the farmers and the workers.

Head Start in Mississippi (1967). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

Through scenes of children in school and interviews with Negro administrators, this documentary shows the progress made in the Mississippi Head Start program. An Office of Economic Opportunity administrator explains why funds for this program are being stopped. The Negroes argue that the white Mississippians won't admit that Negroes alone can successfully run the program. This film is a National Educational Television production.

The High Lonesome Sound—Kentucky Mountain Music (1963). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $165. Brandon Films.

This film portrays the fact that music and religion are the mainstays by which Kentucky mountaineers retain their dignity and traditions. Hillbilly music and country rock and roll supplement church music and ballads to express the joys and sorrows of an economically depressed people.

The High Wall (1952). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $135. McGraw-Hill.

This film analyzes the real emotional and mental attitudes behind intolerance and race prejudice, how these are taught to children by various influences in their environment, and how these prejudices qualify conduct.

Hunger in America (1968). 2 reels. 54 min. B/W, $275. Color, $550. Carousel Films.

Although the United States is the richest nation in the world, 10 million men, women, and children go hungry daily. These people—sharecroppers, Indians, and other minority groups—suffer from an extremely inadequate diet even with government help. This social documentary

makes the viewer re-evaluate the policies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was produced by CBS News.

I Wonder Why (1964). 1 reel. 5½ min. B/W. $75. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

A young Negro girl wonders why some people do not like her. The film expresses the girl's love for the common elements of life—nature, people, games, and religion.

I'm Here Now (1965). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $135. Brandon Films.

This film is comprised of still photographs and film footage taken of many residents in New York's slums. In a summer program conducted in 1965 by the Archdiocese of New York in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity, a series of recreation activities was conducted in city streets. Attracted by parades, dances, crafts sessions, carnivals, and variety shows, many people gained confidence because they discovered for the first time that they had talents.

Incident on Wilson Street (1964). 2 reels. 51 min. B/W. $250. McGraw-Hill.

Here are portrayed the reactions to an in-school "incident" when a child strikes out at her teacher: the child's frustrations, the father's hostility to the child's classmates, the teacher's unwillingness to keep the child in her class, the principal's reaction, and the comprehension of the situation by the child's classmates.

Integration: Report I (1960). 1 reel. 22 min. B/W. $135. Center for Mass Communication.

This is a documentary of events associated with the social revolution taking place in America. This film depicts various forms of protest which have taken place across our land, but at the same time, presents the growing consciousness of responsibility among Negroes and Caucasians.

An Interview with Bruce Gordon (1964). 1 reel. 17 min. B/W. $150. McGraw-Hill.

This characteristic study provides a good point of departure to launch a mature discussion of problems of human rights.

Bruce Gordon, a 22-year-old organizer of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was interviewed in Selma, Alabama, during the drive to register Negro voters. This young man explains his views about life, man, God, human dignity, freedom, and the civil rights movement.

The Island Called Ellis (1967). 2 reels. 53 min. Color. $550. McGraw-Hill.

In observing a history of immigration prior to World War I, viewers are impressed with the problems facing immigrants to this country, even though our country is a nation of immigrants. All the immigrants to our shores have made contributions to this land; some have even achieved fame, such as Felix Frankfurter, Knute Rockne, Igor Stravinsky, Irving Berlin, Arturo Toscanini, Father Flanagan, and others. The narration by José Ferrer adds to the interest and enjoyment of this presentation. It was produced by NBC News-Project 20.

Justice and the Poor (1967). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $240. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film explores the inequities of the poor when faced with legal problems. According to this film, the poor are not well treated by the police, are penalized by the bail system, and have difficulty obtaining qualified lawyers. This film presents a variety of attempts to rectify these problems.

Kindergarten (1963). 1 reel. 21 min. B/W. $120. McGraw-Hill.

This film emphasizes the value of physical, intellectual, emotional, and social stimulation in kindergarten.

Last Menominee (1966). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

A series of interviews depicts the plight of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin. They describe their doubts and hopes for the future as well as the problems accompanying the termination of reservation status by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. With the loss of hunting and fishing rights, they are deprived of their sources of food. These people

are troubled because they lack doctors, hospitals, and good schools.

Lay My Burden Down (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film presents the plight of the Southern Negro tenant farmer whose earnings average less than $1,000 per year. Economically and educationally, the future of the tenant farmer's children is not bright; their one hope is the recently obtained right to vote. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

Losing Just the Same (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

A mother with 10 children highlights the despair of many Negroes living in urban centers in the United States. In spite of being on welfare and being surrounded by poverty, this mother dreams of success for her children. Her son drops out of high school to earn money to realize his dream of owning a car; but when the boy is accused of arson and sent to jail, the dreams of both mother and son are shattered. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

Marked for Failure (1965). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film examines the educational handicaps of children from depressed areas. In describing proposed solutions, particular attention is focused on a prenursery pilot project in the New York City schools. Documentary film footage is included to illustrate important points. This film was produced by National Educational Television.

Martin Luther King: The Man and the March (1967). 3 reels. 83 min. B/W. $325. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This documentary records the preparations for the "Poor People's March" and Dr. Martin Luther King's role in it. We see Dr. King soliciting support at rallies and schools and from people he met during his travels. The picture also

shows his aides working for support from other ethnic groups. This film ended prematurely because of the tragic death of Dr. King.

Mike Makes His Mark (1955). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W, $35. Color, $75. National Education Association.

This is the story of a junior high school boy who hates school and wants to quit. The film goes into why he feels this way, what happens because of his hatred for school, and how a well trained and interested school staff help him change his attitude.

My Own Yard To Play In (1959). 1 reel. 7 min. B/W. $110. McGraw-Hill.

This social documentary of children at play was photographed on the streets of New York. It includes the songs, thoughts, and fantasies of these children. This film offers insight into children's behavior, creativity, and adaptation to environment.

Navaho (Part I) (1959). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film probes the values held by a Navaho community. In interviews with a Navaho family, the film explores each member's privileges, responsibilities, duties, expectations, religious rituals, and beliefs. It compares modern medical practices with those of the Navahos. Most important, it includes a discussion of the problems associated with reconciling the traditional Navaho way of life with modern technology. This film was produced by KETC-TV.

Navaho (Part II) (1959). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

By means of the interview technique used with members of the Navaho Tribes Council at Windrock, Arizona, this film highlights pressing Indian problems. The discussion focuses on working within traditional tribal organizational patterns to make adaptations in education, agriculture, religion, social values, and science. This film was produced by KETC-TV.

Negro American (1966). 1 reel. 15 min. Color. $165. Bailey Films.

This film portrays briefly the history of the Negro from the time he was transported to this country from Africa to the present. It includes the accomplishments of many Negro Americans, including Frederick Douglass, George Washington Carver, and Booker T. Washington. It presents Negroes participating in wars, territorial expansion, government, and the struggle for equality. This film focuses on the value of education to Negro people and furnishes a background for discussion of the American Negro.

The Negro in American History (1967). Filmstrip. 147 frames. Part 1, 24 min. Part 2, 6 min. Color. Accompanied by script, presentation guide, and 33⅓ rpm record of narration and music. $7. National Education Association.

Part 1, "Legacy of Honor," presents highlights of Negro contributions to our American heritage. It seeks to motivate teachers of all races to give adequate attention to the Negro in history and to stimulate the interest of students, teachers, and others in the study of Negro life and history.

Part 2, "Suggestions for Teaching," provides suggestions and sources of help and materials for teaching about the Negro in American history. This filmstrip was produced by the Committee on Civil and Human Rights of Educators of the NEA Professional Rights and Responsibilities Commission in cooperation with the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Neighborhood Story (1955). 1 reel. 20 min. B/W. $100. Syracuse University Audio-Visual Center.

This film depicts how a settlement house serves the people in the neighborhood by involving them in its activities. When 10-year-old Dave Miller becomes violently angry during a crafts class at the settlement house, the group worker, Bill Cohen, visits Dave's home in a slum, where substandard housing, illness, and poverty contribute to family tensions. Although his initial efforts are met with hostility, eventually the group worker is able to draw the Millers to the settlement house—the first step toward helping them with their problems.

Neighbors (1953). 1 reel. 9 min. Color. $100. International Film Bureau.

By means of a parable, this film shows the futility of violence for settling quarrels without first using words. This film shows two men who live peacefully side by side, but who eventually become involved in a fatal quarrel over a flower which grows on the borderline of their properties. Norman McLaren is the animator of this Academy Award-winning film which provides an excellent starting point for a human relations discussion.

New Mood (1965). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film reviews the civil rights struggle of the past and the implications of the 1956 U.S. Supreme Court decisions repudiating the doctrine of "separate but equal" in schools and other accommodations. It explores the impact of the civil rights struggle and Negro militancy on both Negro and Caucasian people. This is a National Educational Television production.

The Newcomers (1963). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $140. Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church.

This presentation pictures the migration of families from Appalachia into Cincinnati in search of work and emphasizes the frustrations that face a displaced people.

No Hiding Place (1963). 2 reels. 51 min. B/W. $250. Carousel Films.

This film depicts the problems arising when a Negro family moves into a white neighborhood and unscrupulous real estate agents try "block-busting" tactics. Although it offers no easy solution to the problem of neighborhood integration, this film furnishes a good background for discussion.

No Man Is an Island (1959). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $135. Carousel Films.

This film presents the story of a young Caucasian man and a Negro man whose friendship matured during army service. Attempting to continue their friendship in civilian

life, both are confronted with the prejudices of families and friends. This picture makes a strong appeal to the conscience of anyone who professes a religious faith.

Now Is the Time (1968). 1 reel. 36 min. B/W. $200. Carousel Films.

This film serves warning that the black man no longer is satisfied with being a second-class citizen. And it focuses on the feeling that all patience has been exhausted. The script—which includes the history of the Negro from the time of the slave trade to the present—is drawn from the works of Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, and James Baldwin. The actors are Ruby Dee and Ossie Davis. This documentary is a WCAU-TV Philadelphia production.

The Other Face of Dixie (1962). 2 reels. 54 min. B/W. $250. Carousel Films.

Despite the much-publicized violence and conflict connected with racial segregation in some Southern cities, other communities in the South demonstrate peacefully integrated schools, wholesome Negro-white social and business relationships, and mutual respect for civil rights. This film has an inspirational impact.

Our Country, Too (1965). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film explores the values, attitudes, and impressions of life held by Negro Americans by means of interviews at the following places: an African rite in Harlem, a Negro debutante ball, the office of a newspaper, and a Negro-owned radio station. This presentation was produced by National Educational Television.

Our Immigrant Heritage (1966). 1 reel. 32 min. Color. $330. McGraw-Hill.

We are a country of diversity in cultural patterns, music, and physical differences. From the Revolutionary period to the present, 35 million immigrants have made their contribution to this land. It is a sobering fact that, in spite of the ideals upon which this country was founded, few groups

have escaped discrimination at some time. Today we experience many heritages from other lands; the only heritage that is truly American is that of the American Indian.

Our Race Problem (Part I) (1959). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film presents two points of view regarding the race problem in America. Harry Ashmore, editor of the *Arkansas Gazette* of Little Rock, represents the liberal point of view. William Simmons, editor of the *Citizens Council* of Jackson, Mississippi, takes the conservative position. The interviewer is Houston Smith, professor of philosophy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Our Race Problem (Part II) (1959). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film continues the discussion of the race problem in America. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, in Atlanta, Georgia, and Charles Burton, assistant county agent in Greenville, Mississippi, present the Negro point of view. Both are interviewed by Houston Smith, professor of philosophy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The People Left Behind (1967). 1 reel. 31 min. B/W. $150. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film depicts the plight of unskilled labor in Mississippi. These people have no work because of the cotton-picking machine, minimum wage laws, and the removal of land from cultivation. This presentation gives both constructive and noncomprehending views of the plight of the unskilled laborer.

Phyllis and Terry (1965). 1 reel. 36 min. B/W. $150. Center for Mass Communication.

This film presents the bitter life of the slums of the lower East Side of New York City where we find the home of Phyllis and Terry. The girls portray their way of life with their own words and movements, their unrealistic dreams and hopes, and their despair. This story portrays bitter poverty, inadequate housing, forbidding school yards, and crowded streets.

Picture in Your Mind (1949). 1 reel. 17 min. Color. $175. McGraw-Hill.

This presentation explores the origins of prejudice and the reasons why any group considers its way of life superior. In the latter part of the film everyone is urged to examine his own mind for distortions.

The Poor Pay More (1967). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film presents both the problems and the cures for the ills of the poor. It shows the various ways the poor pay more for food, furniture, and appliances, and how they are bilked by finance companies. Government and private individuals are attempting to correct these evils.

Portrait of a Disadvantaged Child: Tommy Knight (1965). 1 reel. 16 min. B/W. $125. McGraw-Hill.

This film highlights several slum environments. One view dramatizes portions of a child's life, showing the effect of physical discomfort and suffering in his home, inadequate food and shelter, the psychological pressures of the slums, and the numbing exhaustion resulting from improper rest. A second environment in the slums is the home in which parents blot out part of the effect of the slums by showing pride in school achievement. The third view is the inadequate home from which children escape into the streets.

Problems of the Cities (1968). Filmstrip. 18 min. 75 frames. B/W. Accompanied by a manual and a 33⅓ rpm record. $7.95. New York Times.

This filmstrip examines numerous city problems: urban renewal, transportation, the flight to the suburbs, taxes, crime in the streets, and the difficulties associated with the departure of business from the city.

Promises To Keep (1969). 1 reel. 28 min. Color. $125. National Education Association.

Displaying an intensely human approach, this film portrays the inner-city student as an individual. It goes into the Title III projects which serve those living in the inner city. These

include a program to coordinate health, education, recreation, and cultural programs in which the student is given freedom to create, plan, and execute his ideas; an experiment in deploying staff personnel in a community school setting to serve the needs of the community; and the teaching of English as a second language to Mexican-American children. This film was produced under an ESEA Title III U.S. Office of Education contract in cooperation with the Philadelphia, Dade County, and San Diego school systems.

The Quiet One (1948). 2 reels. 66 min. B/W. $400. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This is a classic documentary about a delinquent child from a disrupted home in Harlem. Confusion builds up in the mind of this child, who is continually denied the feeling of being wanted. This film offers insight into methods and approaches for understanding and rehabilitating delinquents.

Remedy for Riot (1968). 1 reel. 37 min. B/W. $200. Carousel Films.

This film, based on findings by the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, presents the ghetto tinder box which can easily flare into disorder, murder, and looting. This was a CBS News Special Report.

Run from Race (1964). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $125. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

The setting of this film is Philadelphia. A minister, a university professor, a real estate salesman, and a housewife present the way of life and the problems of a Negro community. This film prepares a background for discussing why some people stay and others move when a neighborhood begins to integrate.

A Second Chance (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film presents the story of a group of New York City male dropouts who take major steps toward rehabilitation at Fort Rodman, a Job Corps camp new New Bedford,

Massachusetts. Ultimately the group progresses from loneliness to cohesiveness. This picture was produced by National Educational Television.

Segregation Northern Style (1964). 1 reel. 30 min. B/W. $145. Carousel Films.

This Columbia Broadcasting System documentary probes the problems and explores the evasions a Negro family encounters in purchasing a home in a suburban community in New Jersey. In contrast, the film also presents a picture of the successful integration of the Glenwood Lake Section of New Rochelle, New York.

Sit-In (1961). 2 reels. 34 min. B/W. $250. McGraw-Hill.

May 10, 1960, was the historic day when Negro customers walked up to be served at lunch counters in six stores in Nashville, Tennessee. This film focuses on the sit-in, including workshops Negro students attended to rehearse for the ordeal and the hostility of aroused Negroes toward white sympathizers.

Social Class in America (1957). 1 reel. 15 min. B/W. $95. McGraw-Hill.

Here we see significant contrasts in the lives of three boys from three different social classes. The status of each individual is related to wealth, occupation, residential address, and social status of parents. After the common experience of graduation from a public high school, the experiences of each boy become increasingly different. The film then depicts the factors favoring vertical mobility in our society.

Spud's Summer: Interracial Understanding (1967). 1 reel. 26 min. Color. $300. McGraw-Hill.

This film depicts the feelings and experiences of Spud, a 6-year-old boy from the slums of Harlem, on the occasion of his first visit to the country. In moving from the unwholesome life of a New York ghetto to an improved rural environment, Spud reveals the broadening of his experiences and the changes in his ideals. This film won the San

Francisco Film Festival's International Award for the finest TV documentary of the year. It was produced by CBS News.

Still a Brother: Inside the Negro Middle Class (1968). 3 reels. 90 min. B/W. $400. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This is a picture of the progress of the middle class Negro. This group, which parallels the white middle class but is virtually separate, comprises around 5 million people. This film shows these people at work, play, and home, where they experience problems and limitations with both black and white people. The film contrasts the huge Negro market with the limited Negro ownership. It includes such concepts as black nationalism, Afro-American culture, religion, and "soul."

This presentation comes in three sections: the social and business life of the Negro middle class; its reaction to, and involvement in, the civil rights struggle; and the newer mental revolution which may be signaling a separatist movement of withdrawal from the mainstream of American society. This is a National Educational Television documentary.

Study in Paper (1966). 1 reel. 4½ min. B/W. $50. International Film Bureau.

Utilizing nothing but animated newspaper tear-outs representing War and Peace, this film depicts a struggle between these two personified ideas. War always destroys anything constructive that Peace does until at last Peace destroys War itself; then all weapons disappear. This film is excellent to stimulate discussion in the area of human relations. It was produced at Syracuse University.

Suburban Living—Six Solutions (1954). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $250. International Film Bureau.

As the population of our world grows, problems of living in large cities multiply also. Here is an interesting presentation of how city planning in some of the world's largest cities can make living much more pleasant through conveniences like proper housing facilities and rentals costing

about one-sixth of people's incomes. This provocative film was produced by the National Board of Canada.

Superfluous People (1962). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $275. McGraw-Hill.

That welfare aid is a material and moral problem is the thesis of this film. Here is a forceful picture of the mental attitudes of people in trouble: babies awaiting adoption, high school dropouts, elderly people displaced by construction, people on relief.

The Tenement (1967). 2 reels. 40 min. B/W. $240. Carousel Films.

This film presents a sharp picture of five Negro families living in a Chicago tenement, which is owned by a realty company which does not keep the building in good repair. The attitude of these families ranges from grim determination to provide the children with the necessary education to escape the slums to hopeless withdrawn indolence. When the tenement is razed for urban renewal, this causes the tenants to move from one slum to another. It becomes evident that these people are not trapped by a building but by life.

That's Me (1963). 1 reel. 15 min. B/W. $150. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This is a film of a Puerto Rican boy who finds adjustment to the demands of life in New York City difficult. A conscientious social worker is trying to help him adjust. This film contains both wit and realism, as the struggle for adjustment proceeds.

A Time for Burning (1966). 2 reels. 58 min. B/W. $275. McGraw-Hill.

This documentary probes the American conscience. It bares the smoldering tensions between Negroes and whites in an emotion-packed presentation. It portrays Rev. William Youngdahl, who attempts to bring integration in spirit and deed to his white congregation, and Ernest Chambers, a Negro barber, who feels that the church is the place where

there should be evidence of enlightenment and not ignorance.

Town Planning (1959). 1 reel. 15 min. B/W. $85. International Film Bureau.

Some of today's urban problems stem from the fact that, in the past, cities generally grew without any planning. This picture portrays how these past mistakes can be corrected by replanning.

The Toymaker (revised version) (1964). 1 reel. 15 min. Color. $150. McGraw-Hill.

This is a fascinating film of two hand puppets who discover they are not identical; one is spotted and the other is striped. This is the cause of trouble between them. After an exhausting battle, they go to the Toymaker and find that he created both and loves them equally. Although one has spots and the other has stripes, they realize they are basically the same. This is a clever human relations presentation against prejudice.

The Troubled Cities (1966). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $240. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This documentary film examines the attempts which are being made to solve the urban population explosion problems, such as slums, racial imbalance in schools, and needs of untrained or illiterate rural immigrants. Mayors of some major U.S. cities discuss such attempted solutions as urban rehabilitation, bussing children, and antipoverty programs. This documentary was produced by National Educational Television.

Uptown: A Portrait of the South Bronx (1966). 1 reel. 27 min. B/W. $135. Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill.

This portrait of a disadvantaged neighborhood in New York City shows both the desperate way of life of these people as well as their potential in human resources. It emphasizes that leadership and know-how are necessary for these people to utilize their own human resources to help solve the problems of their neighborhood.

Vandalism: Crime or Prank? (1964). 1 reel. 5 min. Color. $75. International Film Bureau.

Is vandalism a crime or a prank? Does an adult who witnesses vandalism have an obligation to report it, even if it is done by somebody he knows? This open-ended film explores both points of view about a citizen's obligations and can stimulate good discussions about this controversial subject.

Walk in My Shoes (1963). 2 reels. 54 min. B/W. $250. McGraw-Hill.

This film explores the world of the Negro, giving both sides of the controversies concerning integration. The topics include the Black Muslims, Rev. Martin Luther King, Freedom Riders, rapid integration, and the NAACP. It stresses that, although the Negro has made giant strides, he has not been accepted in the mainstream of American life.

The War on Poverty—A Beginning (1967). 1 reel. 26 min. B/W. $167.50. Films Incorporated.

This film considers the scope of poverty in the United States as well as some ways in which the government is waging war against poverty. It presents on-the-scene activities, problems, and progress at two of the first work-training centers of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. Young men from the Neighborhood Youth Corps report on their new sense of responsibility, their new hopes, and the difficulties encountered in trying to meet the demands of the program. At a Job Corps center in Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, we see young men as they learn useful trades, attend general education classes, and discuss problems with counselors.

The Way It Is (1966). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $200. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This vivid picture shows the chaos existing in Junior High School 57 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, and shows some moderately successful attempts to remedy the situation. This documentary was produced by National Educational Television.

The Weapons of Gordon Parks (1966). 1 reel. 28 min. Color. $250. McGraw-Hill.

This study of Gordon Parks, *Life* photographer, shows a constructive way of dealing with the race problem. Parks voices the hope that his children and grandchildren will take the path of love, not hatred, in their struggle for success. In recounting his own struggle, he noted that his mother did not allow him to take refuge in the excuse that he had been born black. This is an inspirational presentation.

The Welfare (1966). 1 reel. 17 min. B/W. $100. University of California Extension Media Center.

This documentary film, prepared in a city welfare department, reflects the frustrations and problems of a case worker and a young Negro woman receiving welfare aid. The social worker is dismayed by the mass of paper work and red tape, but the recipient's problem is more fundamental. When her husband fails to find employment, he is forced to move out of the household so the recipient and her four children can qualify for aid. This film raises important questions about the nature of this system of assistance.

The Welfare Revolt (1967). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $240. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This film voices the many complaints of welfare recipients and discusses their attempts to change the system by organizing local unions. Various union leaders agree that the unions' goal is to force change by means of group pressure; it shows organized demonstrations in Cleveland and in Washington, D.C. The film describes the federal government's emphasis on training programs. This film was produced by the National Educational Television.

What About Prejudice? (1959). 1 reel. 12 min. B/W, $70. Color, $140. McGraw-Hill.

Bruce Jones's schoolmates dislike him, but he does not know the reasons for their dislike. The film portrays the damage Bruce suffers and his emotional reaction when he

finally learns that they are prejudiced regarding his parental origin.

What Harvest for the Reaper? (1968). 2 reels. 59 min. B/W. $240. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This documentary film shows a group of Arkansas farmworkers who get caught in a system that keeps them in debt. They are taken on credit to Long Island, where they work on farms but can save nothing. The growers and processors present their argument and are refuted by the migrant chairman of the Suffolk County Human Relations Commission. This is a National Educational Television production.

Where Is Jim Crow? A Conversation with Brock Peters (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Kinescope. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

This actor emphasizes that acting roles for Negroes are now more numerous, less stereotyped, and more interesting than previously. He feels that Hollywood must become accustomed to having more than one Negro star at a time.

Where Is Jim Crow? A Conversation with Godfrey Cambridge (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Kinescope. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

Comedian Godfrey Cambridge calls attention to little-known facts about Negro contributions to the growth of America. He explains also the challenges, frustrations, and limitations facing Negro entertainers. Most important, he emphasizes the necessity of both white and Negro races to learn more about each other.

Where Is Jim Crow? A Conversation with Lena Horne (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Kinescope. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

Miss Horne discusses several topics: herself as a Negro pin-up symbol, the role of the Negro woman as dominating and strong, and the importance to a healthy Negro society of having Negro female strength assume proper proportions.

Where Is Jim Crow? A Conversation with Nancy Wilson (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Kinescope. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

Her discussion covers a number of subjects: the possibility that Nancy Wilson would not be accepted as a secretary the way Nancy Wilson the singer was accepted; Watts as a class riot; the middle class Negro in danger of attack; Negroes profiting most from help in early childhood; American Negroes thinking unlike African Negroes and not understanding African history.

Where Is Jim Crow? A Conversation with Stokely Carmichael (1967). 1 reel. 30 min. Kinescope. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

Stokely Carmichael, spokesman for the "black power" concept of the Negro revolution, describes his feelings about violence, destruction, brutality, and racial strife associated with the freedom movement. He considers civil rights legislation ineffective, because legislators wrote these laws only to stop Negro agitation and because great apathy grips this country inasmuch as the people do not really participate in decision making.

Where Is Prejudice? (1967). 2 reels. 60 min. B/W. $240. Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

This workshop of college students representing many religions and racial groups bares the prejudice and bigotry that is within many people who think they are free from them. This week-long confrontation takes place under the guidance of Dr. Max Birnbaum, director of the Human Relations Laboratory at Boston University.

Who Do You Kill? (1963). 2 reels. 51 min. B/W. $250. Carousel Films.

This film presents the plight of Negroes living in rat-infested slums, including the rage and grief of a couple whose child dies of rat bite. This picture should trouble the conscience of all people who are unsympathetic to segregation and poverty.

Willie Catches On (1962). 1 reel. 24 min. B/W. $135. McGraw-Hill.

Even small children discover there are people who "belong" and people who do not "belong." Willie is aware that the Chinese laundryman, the Negro porter, and the Jewish children are treated differently. Since Willie has learned the lessons of discrimination during his formative years, he will be able to live in a "two-faced" world.

You're No Good (1965). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $160. McGraw-Hill.

This film portrays the dilemma of an 18-year-old dropout who steals a motorcycle. It is provocative of discussion about antisocial behavior.

Youth and the Law (1963). 1 reel. 36 min. B/W. $150. International Film Bureau.

This film presents the role of the police in community organizations which attempt to guide youthful energies into constructive channels. It is helpful in aiding youth to understand juvenile behavior and the responsibility of policemen for the general welfare. This mental health film was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

2 RECORDS CONCERNING THE APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED

American Negro Songs from Slavery Times (1619-1865). 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

Sung by Michael LeRue, these songs of the Negro include as much variety as the poetry of these people, ranging from folk songs to Negro spirituals.

Anthology of Negro Poets in the U.S.A.—200 Years. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

These poems are read by Arna Bontemps. The poetry of the Negro people is hard to pin down as to style, for like Negro music, it is characterized by different types and surprises. The Harlem renaissance of the late 1920's brought to notice the contributions of the Negro people. The number of poems presented show the feelings, thoughts, and hopes of a minority group. The subjects of these poems are universal in their scope; their mode is one of restraint, tinged with pensive sadness.

Apache. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $4.98. Canyon Records.

These songs are sung by Philip and Patsy Cassadore, born on the San Carlos Apache Reservation. They are the children of Broken Arrow, a chieftain and medicine man. The most sacred of all Indian dances, "Mountain Spirit Dance," as well as less famous dances and songs are realistically presented.

Belafonte at Carnegie Hall. 4s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.79 and $5.80. RCA-Victor.

These songs are sung by Harry Belafonte, accompanied by an orchestra conducted by Robert Corman. Critics have rated this performance of Negro songs, spirituals, and calypso as an inspired one. This record captures the exhilaration of the soloist and the audience at Orchestra

Hall where Belafonte gave two charity performances. Belafonte reflected the true mood of the songs, which included "Darlin' Cora," "Cotton Fields," "Day O," "Jamaica Farewell," "Mamma Look a Boo Boo," "Merci Bon Dieu," and "Matilda."

Folk Music of Puerto Rico. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.40. Library of Congress, Reference Department, Music Division-Recording Laboratory.

This authentic presentation does not suffer from embellishments of recording specialists. The record conveys the mood of the Puerto Rican people. The songs, sung in Spanish, preserve the gaiety and love of life of these people. The selections include "Seis Villarán," "Paloma Del Monte," and "Mata Rile."

The Glory of Negro History. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $4.98. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

This presentation, written and edited by Langston Hughes, includes the actual voices of Ralph Bunche and Mary McLeod Bethune. In addition, it contains a number of musical selections, such as "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Go Down Moses," "John Brown's Body," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Nashville Sit-In Story. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

This is a documentary based on a "sit-in" by Negro students at a Nashville lunch counter. Participants sing songs and re-enact historic moments in the civil rights movement.

Natay, Navajo. 2s., 10 in., 33⅓ rpm. $3.95. Canyon Records.

This record includes a cross section of Indian music chants, and dances; it preserves the original sound with fidelity. The numbers include "Sacred Mask Dance," "Bow and Arrow Dance," "Harvest Dance," and "Sunrise Dance"—all characteristic of different Southwestern tribes. Singing is by Natay, a Navajo singer and son of a Navajo medicine man.

Play and Dance Songs and Tunes. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

This record includes authentic U.S. folk music such as "Haste to the Wedding, Off She Goes," "Pigtown Fling," and "Bile Dem Cabbage Down."

The Song of the Indian. 2s., 10 in., 33⅓ rpm. $3.98. Canyon Records.

These selections include songs, chants, and dances accompanied by a variety of sounds from primitive instruments, human voices, howls and hoots of animals, and bells. These presentations, typical of the American Indian, include some of the most melodious Indian music with its measured and forceful beat. Some of the numbers are "Apache Mountain Spirit Dance," "Taos Horsetail Dance," and "Hopi Butterfly Dance"—all noteworthy and typical of the tribes they represent.

Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

This folk music is from the Archive of American Folk Songs. These songs were recorded originally in 1941 at the Allegheny Reservation in New York and at the Six Nations Reserve. Some of the selections which are included follow: "The Great Feather Dance," "Dream Song of the Creator at the White Dog Sacrifice," "Corn Song," "The Iroquois War Dance," "The Scalp Dance," and "Women's Shuffle Dance."

We Shall Overcome. 2s., 12 in., 33⅓ rpm. $5.95. Folkways-Scholastic Records.

These songs are often the selections sung by civil rights workers. They range from spirituals to gospel songs and include "There's a Meeting Here Tonight," "Rock My Soul," "Hold On," and "We Shall Overcome." Contributions were made by the Montgomery Gospel Trio, the Nashville Quartet, and Guy Carawan.

3 FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS CONCERNING THE TEACHING OF THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED

Children Without (1964). 1 reel. 29 min. B/W. $35. National Education Association.

This is an accurate portrayal of children from the inner city in Detroit. Although these youngsters are "unready" for school in every sense of the word, for some, school is a refuge from chaos. The film portrays the school staff as most understanding of the children's problems stemming from inadequate parents and poor environment. The teachers attempt to tailor their educational offerings to the needs of these children. This film was produced by the Press, Radio, and Television Division of the NEA.

Exploring Our Community (1964). 1 reel. 16 min. Color. $180. International Film Bureau.

The purpose of this film is to encourage viewers to seek information about their own community; thus, people should be stimulated to focus on their own community and to become interested in solving its problems on a local level. A teacher can encourage and guide a systematic search for useful and appropriate information about one's environment. This film suggests supplementary activities like taking field trips, doing map studies, searching for old records, collecting data at the public library, and establishing acquaintance-gathering centers in the community. Collection and presentation of information about the community should encourage people to participate in solving their community's problems.

Modern Techniques in Language Teaching (Principles and Methods of Teaching a Second Language series) (1961). 1 reel. 32 min. B/W. $180. University of California Extension Media Center.

The objective of modern language teaching is the formation of new language habits through correct practice. These are the steps in correct practice: (a) presentation of a

correct model, (b) accurate imitation, (c) sufficient practice of patterns, and (d) variation of the patterns to extend their usefulness. These techniques are worth considering in teaching standard English to culturally disadvantaged persons.

The Negro in American History (1967). Filmstrip. 147 frames. Part 1, 24 min. Part 2, 6 min. Color. Accompanied by script, presentation guide, and 33⅓ rpm record of narration and music. $7. National Education Association.

Part 1, "Legacy of Honor," presents highlights of Negro contributions to our American heritage. It seeks to motivate teachers of all races to give adequate attention to the Negro in history and to stimulate the interest of students, teachers, and others in the study of Negro life and history.

Part 2, "Suggestions for Teaching," provides suggestions and sources of help and materials for teaching about the Negro in American history. This filmstrip was produced by the Committee on Civil and Human Rights of Educators of the NEA Professional Rights and Responsibilities Commission in cooperation with the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Portrait of the Inner City (1965). 1 reel. 18 min. B/W. $125. McGraw-Hill.

This film introduces the observer to the realities of a degrading environment and to adult figures with rather lowly occupations. It also presents a more positive figure who has found a white-collar job. This includes a good picture of the school-community communication techniques used by Dr. Samuel Shepard in St. Louis.

Portraits of the Inner City School: A Place To Learn (1965). 1 reel. 18 min. B/W. $125. McGraw-Hill.

The observer sees two views of a slum school: a place to learn or a place which functions as a custodial institution. In this portrait of a child's school, some teachers are unable to reach the children because of unconscious discrimination, as shown by books which are unintelligible to slum children because they present a way of life that is foreign to them. The film also shows techniques which have reached slum children.

Rafe: Developing Giftedness in the Educationally Disadvantaged (1966). 1 reel. 20 min. B/W, $25. Color, $55. National Education Association.

This film portrays a gifted, but educationally disadvantaged child at home, at school, and in the neighborhood, with the problems that each of these environments brings. It should inspire educators, parents, and adults in any community to provide for the needs of such children and to establish adequate programs for them.

The Summer Children (1966). 2 reels. 44 min. B/W. $210. University of California, Los Angeles, Academic Communications Facility.

Dr. John I. Goodlad conceived the project of an experimental summer session for 85 disadvantaged children, who were bussed to the elementary laboratory school of the University of California, Los Angeles. This documentary film is a record of the actual experiences of children and teachers in their adventure in learning. It won a prize at the International Film Festival in Salerno, Italy, in 1967.

Teaching Deprived Kindergarten Children (1956). Filmstrip. 15 min. 90 frames. Color. Accompanied by a manual and a record. $15. Teachers College, Columbia University.

This filmstrip and accompanying record are based on a study of kindergarten children in a disadvantaged New York City neighborhood. Teachers select concepts from the social sciences and mathematics for intellectual stimulation, but the series of episodes is determined by the children's learning problems.

Teaching the Disadvantaged (1967). Filmstrip. 50 frames. 12 min. Color. $8. National Education Association.

This filmstrip is based on a booklet in the "What Research Says to the Teacher" series, *Teaching the Disadvantaged* (No. 33), by Gertrude Noar. It lists the characteristics of the disadvantaged and the problems they encounter at different age levels. It discusses their learning handicaps along with effective and ineffective teaching methods for working with the disadvantaged. This filmstrip was produced by the Association of Classroom Teachers.

List of Distributors

Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 DeLongpre Avenue, Hollywood, California 90028.

Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church, Service Center, Audio-Visual Department, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237.

Brandon Films, Inc., 221 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York, New York 10019.

Canyon Records, 6050 North Third Street, Phoenix, Arizona 86012.

Carousel Films, Inc., 1501 Broadway, Suite 1503, New York, New York 10036.

Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press, 440 West 110th Street, New York, New York 10025.

Contemporary Films/McGraw-Hill, 330 West Forty-Second Street, New York, New York 10036.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Films Incorporated, 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois 60091.

Folkways-Scholastic Records, 906 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632.

Guggenheim Productions, Inc., 815 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Indiana University Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

International Film Bureau, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Library of Congress, Reference Department, Music Division-Recording Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 20540.

McGraw-Hill Company, 330 West Forty-Second Street, New York, New York 10036.

National Council of Churches, Broadcasting and Film Commission, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027.

National Education Association, Publications-Sales Section, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

New York Times Company, 229 West Forty-Third Street, New York, New York 10036.

RCA-Victor, 155 East Twenty-Fourth Street, New York, New York 10010.

Syracuse University Audio-Visual Center, Colvin Lane, Collendale, Syracuse, New York 13210.

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

University of California Extension Media Center, Film Distribution, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California 94720.

University of California, Los Angeles, Academic Communications Facility, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024.